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10/624,166

07/21/2003

Harri Lakkala

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EXAMINER

ADDY, ANTHONY S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/03/2011

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/624,166

Applicant(s)

LAKKALA, HARRI

Examiner

ANTHONY S. ADDY

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/09/2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10,12-17,19,21-26,28,30-35 and 37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10,12-17,19,21-26,28,30-35 and 37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on December 09, 2010. Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35 and 37 are pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on December 09, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that, "the combination of Sakai and Garg fail to teach or suggest constituting a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved received text message by combining together the unanswered call data and the saved received text messages, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, because Garg does not teach or suggest that content of a text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data (see page 8, third & fourth paragraphs of the response)," examiner respectfully disagrees and maintains that the combination of Sakai and Garg meets the limitations as claimed. Examiner reiterates that Sakai teaches a subscriber terminal (e.g., a mobile phone) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: a transceiver (i.e., reception unit 3, transmission unit 4 and duplexer 2 constitute a transceiver of the mobile phone) configured to receive calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); a control unit (e.g., CPU 5) connected to the transceiver configured to save received unanswered call data, save received messages, and to constitute a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved message (i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller

information includes ID information *of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data* to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10). Sakai however fails to teach combining together the unanswered call data and a save received text messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data, and it is because of this fact that Garg is cited in the 35 U.S.C 103 (a) rejections. Examiner reiterates that Garg, broadly interpreted reads on the above limitation missing in Sakai, since Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47). Thus, contrary to Applicant's assertions that Garg does not teach or suggest that content of a text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, the teachings of Garg above broadly interpreted shows that the Garg's subscriber may learn the reason for a missed call (i.e.,

the reason for the missed call being “Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003”), hence, in view of the above, the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections using Sakai and Garg are proper and maintained.

Furthermore it has been held that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In the present application, applicant’s arguments are based on considering each reference individually while the rejection is based on both references, hence the rejections using the combination of Sakai and Garg are proper and maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. **Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35 and 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Sakai et al., U.S. Publication Number 2003/0100295 A1 (hereinafter Sakai)** and in view of **Garg, U.S. Patent Number 7,493,381 (hereinafter Garg)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Sakai teaches a subscriber terminal (e.g., a mobile phone) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: a transceiver (i.e., reception unit 3, transmission unit 4 and duplexer 2 constitute a transceiver of the mobile phone) configured to receive calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); a control unit (e.g., CPU 5) connected to the transceiver configured to save received unanswered call data, save received messages, and to constitute a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved message (i.e., the caller

information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the *caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller* and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); and a user interface (e.g., display unit 9) connected to the control unit (i.e., CPU 5) configured to present the contact attempts (see p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together the unanswered call data and a save received text messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining together the unanswered call data and a save received text messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 3**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches wherein the control unit is configured to find a reference to the same caller if both the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see Garg, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 4**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display in the user interface the single contact attempts as a list of contact attempts (see Sakai, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 5**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 4. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see Sakai, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 6**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to receive a selection regarding a contact attempt from the user interface and to display the selected contact attempt in more detail in the user interface (see Sakai, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 7**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to fetch a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and to display the name of the caller in the user interface (see Sakai, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 8**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display in the user interface a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see Sakai, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 10**, Sakai teaches an arrangement (e.g., a mobile phone) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: receiving means (e.g., reception unit 3) for receiving calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); saving means (e.g., storage unit 8) for saving received unanswered call data and saving received messages (see p. 5 [0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); constituting means (e.g., a CPU 5) for constituting a collection of contact attempts (i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, *caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a*

message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); and a presenting means (e.g., display unit 9) for presenting the contact attempt (see p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining both received unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining both received unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved

received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 12**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the constituting means finds a reference to the same caller if both the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see Garg, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 13**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein presenting means displays the contact attempts within a list of contact attempts (see Sakai, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 14**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 13. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see Sakai, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 15**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means receives a selection regarding the contact attempt and displays the selected contact attempt in more detail (see Sakai, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 16**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means fetches a name for the caller present in the contact attempt from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller (see Sakai, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 17**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see Sakai, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 19**, Sakai teaches method comprising: receiving calls and messages (see p 5 [0084]); saving received unanswered call data and received messages; constituting a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved text message (i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information *of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt*) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]); and presenting the contact attempt (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159]).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining both received unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining both received unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 21**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both

the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see Garg, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 22**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, displaying the single contact attempt within a list of contact attempts (see Sakai, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 23**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see Sakai, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 24**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: receiving a selection regarding the contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail (see Sakai, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 25**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: fetching a name for the caller present in the contact attempt and displaying the name of the caller (see Sakai, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 26**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see Sakai, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 28**, Sakai teaches a non-transitory computer program distribution medium (e.g., storage unit 8) readable by a computer and encoding a computer program of instructions for executing a computer process for presenting contact attempts to a subscriber terminal of a radio system (see p. 1 [0005], p. 5 [0086-0087] and figs. 1, 4 & 10), the process comprising:

saving received unanswered call data and received messages (i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, *caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller* information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]); and presenting the contact attempts with a user interface (e.g., display unit 9) of the subscriber terminal (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159] and figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together both received unanswered call data and at least one saved received text message, which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone does not miss out an important call; an SMS notification of a missed call may include more information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg

teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining together both received unanswered call data and at least one saved received text message, which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 30**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both the unanswered call data and the at least one saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see Garg, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 31**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying the single contact attempt within a list of contact

attempts with the user interface (see Sakai, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 32**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 31. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying the list of contact attempts as a list of callers with the user interface (see Sakai, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 33**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches receiving a selection regarding a contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail with the user interface (see Sakai, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 34**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches fetching a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller with the user interface (see Sakai, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 35**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see Sakai, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 37**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches computer program storage, the storage medium comprising a computer readable medium, a record medium, a computer readable memory, a computer readable software distribution package and a computer readable compressed software package (see Sakai, p. 1 [0005] and Fig. 10).

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **ANTHONY S. ADDY** whose telephone number is (571)272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Anthony S Addy/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617